

in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Mint Patty, 24 bars."

On May 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1849. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 20 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4108. Sample No. 44234-E.)

On April 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Montana filed a libel against 20 boxes of candy at Livingston, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 19, 1941, by the Cooper Candy Co. from Denver, Colo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it contained rodent hairs and consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On May 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1850. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of 5# Wintergreen Banquet Wafers, et al. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4372. Sample Nos. 65002-E to 65005-E, incl., 65007-E to 65010-E, incl.)

Samples of this candy were found to contain rodent hairs or insect fragments, or both.

On April 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 28 boxes of candy at Lubbock, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 7, 1941, by the Cosner Candy Co. from Denver, Colo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "5# Wintergreen [or "Mint," "Lime," or "Lemon"] Banquet Wafers"; or "144 Pure Lemon [or "Cinnamon," "Lime," or "Peppermint"] Sticks."

On May 29, 1941, the shipper and the consignee having accepted service, waived publication and notice, and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1851. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 17 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 3769. Sample Nos. 50740-E to 50743-E, incl.)

Examination of this product showed that it was contaminated with insect fragments and rodent hairs. Furthermore, the labels in certain lots failed to bear the common or usual name of each of the ingredients.

On February 11, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed a libel against 17 boxes of candy at Rosehill, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 23 and December 19, 1940, by the Crystal Candy Co. from Norfolk, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Cocoanut [or "Coco"] Ices," "Assorted Cocoanut," or "Peanut Bars."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

The article in 3 of the 4 lots was alleged to be misbranded in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each of the ingredients.

On March 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed after 30 days unless taken down under bond by the owner. It was destroyed in accordance with said order.

1852. Adulteration of crystallized ginger and assorted candied fruits. U. S. v. 10 Cartons of Dry Leaf Ginger, 36 Tins of Stem Ginger, Crystallized, 10 Cartons of Rolled Ginger, and 87 Boxes of Assorted Fruits. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 3634, 3635, 3771. Sample Nos. 36400-E, 40128-E to 40132-E, incl.)

Samples of these products were found to contain rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On January 7 and February 6, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the District of Rhode Island filed libels against the above-named products at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about November 1 to on or about November 27, 1940, by R. U. Delapenha & Co., Inc., from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated

in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Dry Leaf Ginger," "Stem Ginger, Crystallized," "Rolled Ginger," or "Assorted Fruits."

On January 25 and February 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1853. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 6 Cans of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3708. Sample Nos. 19340-E, 19344-E to 19347-E, incl.)

This product contained insect fragments and a portion also contained rodent hairs.

On January 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 6 cans of candy at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 3 and December 21, 1940, by R. U. Delapenha & Co. from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled variously: "Barley Sugar Squares Pineapple"; "Ice Mint Squares"; "Barley Sugar Squares Cherry"; "Cinnamon Flavor Barley Sugar Squares" and "Butter Scotch Squares."

On February 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1854. Adulteration and misbranding of candy. U. S. v. 496 Pounds of Candy in Boxes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3522. Sample No. 37713-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments and the boxes in which it was packed failed to bear a statement of the ingredients.

On December 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina filed a libel against 496 pounds of candy contained in 2 and 2½-pound boxes at Lancaster, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 2, 1940, by the Dixie Candy Co., Inc., from Charlotte, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. It was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Dixie Girl Brand * * * 2 [or "2½"] Pounds Net Pure Stick Candy Absolutely Pure Made Clean for Children to Eat."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Absolutely Pure Made Clean for Children to Eat" was false and misleading; and in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label did not bear the common or usual name of each ingredient.

On January 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1855. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 36 Boxes and 34 Boxes of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4093, 4096. Sample Nos. 36890-E, 36891-E, 40549-E.)

Examination showed that this product was contaminated with rodent hairs.

On March 31, 1941, the United States attorneys for the District of Massachusetts and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed libels against 36 boxes of candy at Lawrence, Mass., and 34 boxes of candy eggs at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 21, 1941, by John H. Dockman & Son, Inc., from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On April 19 and May 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1856. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 16 and 25 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3520. Sample Nos. 28562-E to 28572-E, incl.)

This product contained rodent hairs and insect fragments.

On December 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against a total of 41 boxes of candy at Suffolk, Va.,